Ancient Order of Foresters

CAMBRIDGE HIGH COURT 1894

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THE TOWN, UNIVERSITY, AND COLLEGES,

BY

PROF. SIR GEORGE HUMPHRY,

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(Sixth Edition).



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INTRODUCTION.

By T. BALLAN STEAD, Secretary of the Order.

THE occasions when the representatives of the largest friendly society are welcomed by the representatives of the most famous seat of learning in the world, can only be few and very far between. For the first time in its history the High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters meets within the pale of the great University which, for six hundred years, has been a centre of light and knowledge for the whole world. Its history recalls poets, divines, statesmen, scientists, historians, philosophers, and mathematicians who have made England famous in all that constitutes the glory of a nation. Here Milton, Spenser, Cromwell, Newton, Jonson, Erasmus, Cranmer, Tennyson, Macaulay, Bacon, Dryden, Marvell, Herrick, Ascham, Wilberforce, Marlowe, Wordsworth, Sterne, Paley, and hundreds of others, imbibed those stores of knowledge which produced such glorious fruit in after years. From century to century, sometimes too slowly, but always steadily, learning here marched side by side with progress; though prudence, born of academic caution and of academic dislike for ill-considered changes, oft-times tempered the impetuosity of advancing thought. Still, modern ideas have been assimilated, classified, and enlarged, till this most ancient seat of learning now vies with its more recently created coadjutors in providing means for the study of essentially modern science. It is because of this evident sincerity and earnestness for the propagation of knowledge that conduces to the welfare of mankind, and the constant study given to the pressing social questions of the day, that we, in a measure, owe the cordial welcome that has been given during the year to your

Executive Council, and is being given to you by both Town and University. Ancient in name, we are so modern in tone that our Order fitly symbolizes the most salient characteristics of the people. It is the outward sign of that instinctive desire to have, and to hold that which we have, which is the inherited predilection of a home-loving people. It develops the love of thrift, creates the desire to be self-reliant, and produces the passion for self-government so markedly shown by our members. Belonging to no party, knowing no shibboleths, keeping to its own business, it affords common ground where men and women with diverse and differing opinions may meet in friendly intercourse and tone down the asperities of aggressive actions elsewhere. Save in the general culture of the nation, the Universities hitherto have taken little part in promulgating the true principles that govern friendly societies. Yet it is becoming more and more clear that the gradual evolution of our institutions, their aggregation of millions of members, the widening and broadening of their policies and possibilities, and the immense financial interests involved constitute a claim for the services even of the keenest intellects of our Universities. From the latter have radiated knowledge and logical and accurate methods of infinite value to every department of life but ours: but, surely, the friendly society system, which touches so many springs of healthy, wholesome, human action, stirs up all the emulative virtues, and creates a newer, brighter, and happier manhood in its votaries, deserves, as it would reward, serious and sustained attention. It would therefore be a gratification, if the greater prominence which your presence in Cambridge gives to these questions, will secure greater attention to the valuable economic side of friendly society movements.

PREFACE.

WHEN the British Medical Association paid its first visit to Cambridge in 1864, Professor Humphry placed in the hands of its members a short account of the TOWN, UNIVERSITY, AND COLLEGES OF CAMBRIDGE which was re-printed, with additions, for their second visit in 1880, when Prof. Humphry was President. Being struck with the interesting and unusually large amount of antiquarian information contained in the "short account," I obtained Prof. Humphry's permission to re-issue it as a Guide.

Since 1880, several editions have been issued, and, to each of these, as a labour of love, Prof. Humphry has made many additions.

In the Preface to the earlier Editions the Author disclaimed any pretence to the literary, architectural, and historical knowledge requisite "to do justice to institutions and buildings that are so renowned, and interwoven so largely with the history of our people and the habits of former times; and," continued the Professor, "I have no excuse for having entered upon such a field except the desire to give additional interest to the visits of my professional brethren."

The hearty reception which has been given by the educated classes of the community to all editions of the Guide is the best proof of their appreciation of its merits, and I venture to express my own great indebtedness to Professor Sir G. M. Humphry for the many hours of labour which he has voluntarily given to the compilation of this work.

The first edition of the "short account" contained 43 pages—the present has grown to 240 pages.

THE PUBLISHER.

NOTE BY THE AUTHOR.

Much information is embodied which has been derived from that exhaustive, most valuable and instructive work—*The Architectural History of the University of Cambridge and of the Colleges of Cambridge and Eton*, by the late PROFESSOR WILLIS, with large additions by JOHN WILLIS CLARK, M.A., University Press, Cambridge, 1886. *The Annals of Cambridge*, by C. H. COOPER, F.S.A., 4 vols. 8vo., 1842-49, have also been largely used.

1894.

Notes to Visitors.

The following are the Chief Places of Interest in Cambridge, arranged in the most convenient order for Visiting.

Botanical Gardens, Trumpington Road—Free. Open daily from 8 to 8. Plant houses may be visited from 2 to 5. Curator—Mr. Irwin Lynch, A.L.S.

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Fitzwilliam Museum—Open to the Public Free, 10 to 4 from September to April, and 10 to 6 from May to August. On Fridays it is necessary to be accompanied by a Member of the University. Director—Dr. C. Waldstein.

S. Peter's College, Combination Room, Hall and Chapel—Apply at Porter's Lodge.

Church of S. Mary the Less—Keys at Mr. Frisby's, 12, Little S. Mary's Lane.

Museum of Classical Archæology. Director—Prof. Middleton.

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Pitt Press, Trumpington Street—Free. May be viewed by Strangers accompanied by a Master of Arts, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, between 12 and 1.

Church of S. Botolph, Trumpington Street—Free. Open daily, entrance by South door

Public Bathing Place, Sheep's Green.

Queens' College—Chapel and Hall—Apply at Porter's Lodge. President's Lodge—by permission of President.

S. Catharine's College, Chapel and Hall—Apply at Porter's Lodge.

Corpus Christi College, Chapel, Hall, Library, and Old Court—Apply at Porter's Lodge.

Church of S. Benedict (Saxon Tower) Bene't Street—Church always open.

King's College—Chapel and Hall Free. Open daily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Services daily, at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.; Sundays 10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.; Saints' Days 8 and 9.15 a.m. and 9. p.m. Hall—Free. Apply at Buttery or Kitchen.

Clare College. Chapel and Hall—Apply to the Fellows' Butler.

Geological (Woodwardian) Museum—Free. Open from 10 to 4.

Trinity Hall and Chapel—Free. Apply at Porter's Lodge.

Trinity College—Library, Free. Open 11 to 3 accompanied by a Fellow. Alone from 2 to 3. Hall—generally open. Chapel Free. Open to visitors between the hours of 11 and 12 and 2 and 3. Bent Race week open from 11 to 4. Services on Sunday 11 and 5.50 Week day 7.30 and 6.30. Choral on Sundays, Saints' Days, and their Eves. Orders must be obtained for Sunday Evening Services from the Senior Dean.

Church of S. Mary the Great—Open Daily.

Gonville and Caius College and Hall—Hall generally open in the morning. The Chapel is open every day from 12 to 1.30.

Senate House—Generally open in the morning. Keys are kept by the Senior University Marshall, Mr. J. Sheldrick, New Square.

University Library and Schools—Strangers must be accompanied by a Graduate of the University. Saturday 9 to 1, and other days 10 to 4.

Guildhall—Apply to the Hallkeeper.

Free Library and Reading Room—Free. Open daily from 10 to 9.30.

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Christ's College and Garden (Containing Milton's Tree)—Apply at the Garden Gate.

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Divinity School—Apply to Mr. Hammond, Custodian.

All Saints' Church Memorial Cross, S. John's Street—Stands upon the site of the Old Church.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Market Street—Keys at Mr. T. Dixon's, Market Street.

The Martyn Memorial Hall, Market Street.

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Magdalene College, Chapel, Hall and Library—Apply at Porter's Lodge.

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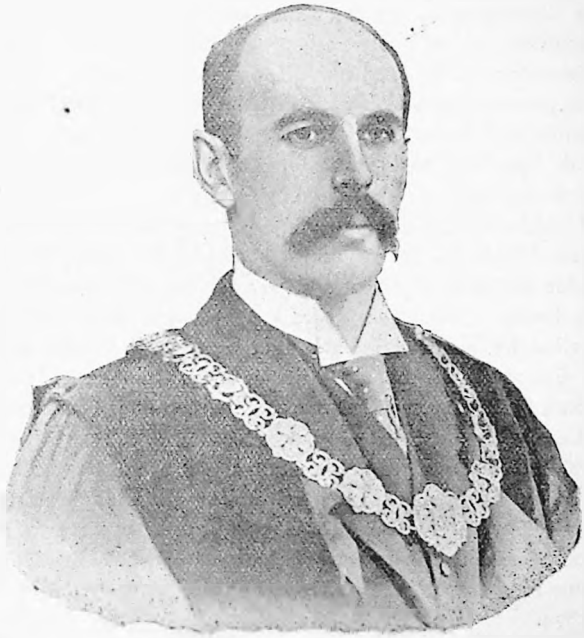
And all Members of other Committees.

THE MAYOR OF CAMBRIDGE.

EDMUND HENRY PARKER, Esq., M.A., J.P. (Mayor of Cambridge), was born at Claxby, in Lincolnshire, in 1858. After receiving his preliminary education as a Queen's Scholar at Westminster School, he came to Cambridge, where he had a brilliant University career. He was a scholar of King's College and was bracketed first in the Law Tripos. In 1880 Mr. PARKER became a member of the firm of Messrs. Francis, Francis and Parker, with which he practised until the year 1888. In that year he married the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Clement Francis, of Quy Hall, and became managing director of the old established banking firm of Messrs. John Mortlock and Co., which position he at present holds.

At the beginning of the present Municipal year Mr. PARKER was new to public life, having been unanimously elected from outside the Council to occupy the Civic Chair during the important year in which the High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters and the Royal Agricultural Show were to be held in our ancient Town. Our chief magistrate has hitherto proved himself thoroughly competent to discharge the important varied duties of his exalted office, and we have no doubt whatever that at the close of their business the High Court of Foresters will be able to add their thanks to those which various bodies of Townmen have already felt were due to the Mayor.

Mr. PARKER has for a long time taken a keen interest in Friendly Societies, and particularly in the Ancient Order of Foresters.



(From a Photograph by R. H. Lord.)

E. H. PARKER, Esq., M.A., J.P.,
Mayor of Cambridge.

THOMAS MUSGRAVE FRANCIS, Esq., M.A.

Chairman of the A.O.F. Demonstration Committee.

WE have great pleasure in presenting our visitors with a portrait of Mr. Thomas Musgrave Francis, who was unanimiously elected Chairman of the Demonstration Committee in the early part of the present year. Partly in consequence of his retiring disposition, and partly from the close personal attention which he devotes to his business, Mr. Francis has hitherto never taken a very prominent part in public life, but his strong sympathy with the elevated and practical objects of the Ancient Order of Foresters induced him, without hesitation, to place his services at the disposal of the A.O.F.; how valuable those services have been few outside the inner circle of the Demonstration Committee will ever know. His energy and perseverance have only been equalled by his wisdom and tact, but we feel assured that Mr. Francis will consider himself more than repaid for his labours by the universal satisfaction which has been expressed at the manner in which he has endeavoured to make the visit of the High Court to Cambridge a success. Mr. Thomas Musgrave Francis is the son of the late Mr. Clement Francis, of Quy Hall, and was born in the year 1850; he went to school at Eton, and afterwards came up to Trinity College, taking his B.A. degree in 1871, and proceeding to his M.A. in 1874.

He stands in the high position of being Solicitor to the University, as well as to most of the different colleges; besides holding several other important public appointments. He is Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Cambridgeshire.

It may be interesting to state that his brother-in-law, the Mayor, was in partnership with him for some few years, before leaving in 1888 to take up the Directorship of Messrs. J. Mortlock & Co.'s Bank.



(From a Photograph by R. H. Lord.)

BRO. T. MUSGRAVE FRANCIS, M.A.

Bro. T. BALLAN STEAD, P.H.C.R.

BRO. T. BALLAN STEAD has resided in Cambridge only twelve months, but during that time he has won the confidence and respect of all with whom he has come in contact. His single-hearted devotion to the interests of the great Order of which he is the Permanent Secretary, is a tower of strength to the Executive Council, and he is singularly happy in the possession of so valuable and sympathetic an assistant in his son, Bro. J. L. Stead.

Bro. T. Ballan Stead was born at York in 1840, and on joining the Order at the age of 18 years took, and continued to take, an active interest in the society. He passed through various minor offices, gathering valuable experience, and eventually attained the highest office in the Order—that of High Chief Ranger—which position he filled in 1884-85. As H.C.R. he won golden opinions, and received flattering recognition of his presidency at the Leeds High Court outside the Order, as well as from within. While residing in Yorkshire he was one of the foremost in the discussions upon the Friendly Societies' Bill (which became law in 1875); and in various capacities in his court and district, and elsewhere did useful work on behalf of the Friendly Society movement. The office of Permanent Secretary was conferred on him in 1889, upon the resignation of Bro. Samuel Shawcross, by the large majority of nearly 700 delegates then present on the first vote. In this office he has officiated with five Executive Councils —Hull, London, Ipswich, Bristol and Cambridge. Bro. Stead has made the needs and requirements of Friendly Societies the study of his life, and this with his natural tact and business aptitude, combined with singularly lucid and persuasive oratorical gifts, have qualified him for the discharge of the



Bro. T. BALLAN STEAD, P.H.C.R.

great position and heavy responsibilities which rest upon the shoulders of the guiding spirit of an order numbering upwards of 876.000 members, and it may be added also upon one of the most trusted leaders of our great Friendly Societies.

When filling the office of H.C.R. in 1885, Bro. Stead was elected to give evidence before the House of Commons Select Committee on Canon Blackley's compulsory insurance scheme, and as Permanent Secretary and a representative of the Friendly Societies' Conference (an assembly representing upwards of two million members) he was a witness before the House of Lords Select Committee on Child Life Assurance in 1890. In 1893 he was one of a few selected representative Friendly Society men to give evidence before the Royal Commission on the Condition of the Aged Poor. He was also one of the representatives of the Friendly Societies who met Mr J. Chamberlain in 1892, and discussed the subject of Old Age Pensions.

As a journalist and as Permanent Secretary of the A.O.F., Bro. Stead has done good work with his pen, and many of his writings, having for their object the well-being of the working classes, have been re-published. His lectures upon Friendly Society topics have also been widely appreciated, and it is perhaps unnecessary to add that he has from time to time been the recipient of numerous marks of esteem, and it foollws as an equal matter of course, that Mrs. Stead and his sons have cheerfully seconded and supported the work of the distinguished head of their family.

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"QUARTERLY REPORTS" OF THE E.C., January, April, July, and October, 3d.


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TRUMPINGTON ROAD, CAMBRIDGE.

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CAB FARES.

(*From or to the Cambridge Railway Station*).

Fares for Distance within the Borough, including 112lbs. weight of luggage.

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For every additional person	0	6
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For every additional person	0	6
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For every additional half-mile, or any part thereof	0	6
For each additional person	0	6

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For one or two persons, for every half-mile, or any part thereof ...	0	6
For every additional person, irrespective of distance	0	6
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For every additional person	0	6
For one or two persons for every quarter of an hour, or any part thereof, above one hour	0	6
For every additional person	0	6

THE TOWN.

THE GOG MAGOG HILLS.
THE MOUND.
CROMWELL'S TIME.
BRITISH PERIOD.
THE FORD and the ROMAN POSITION.
AFTER THE ROMANS.
SAXON PERIOD.
THE GILDS.
ANCIENT HOUSES.
THE CASTLE.
THE ARMS OF THE TOWN.
THE COMMON HALL and FIRST CHARTER.
PLOUGH MONDAY.
THE RELIGIOUS HOUSES.
BARNWELL ABBEY.
WELL and PRIORY.
CHURCH S. ANDREW THE LESS.
THE LEPERS' CHAPEL
THE FAIRS: STOURBRIDGE FAIR. MIDSUMMER FAIR. GARLICK FAIR. REACH FAIR.
THE KING'S DITCH.
THE MARKET CROSS and the BULL RING.
HOBSON'S CONDUIT.
THOMAS HOBSON.
PYTHAGORAS SCHOOL.



AMBRIDGE, containing a population of about 40,000 inhabitants, is situated in a large plain, which towards the north-east—that is, in the direction of the river—is continued, with an alteration of level of about twenty-five feet, to the sea, the chief break being caused by the high ground of the Isle of Ely.*

* Supposed to be so called from *Helig* or *Elig*, the British name of the willow which grows abundantly on the Isle. The monastery of Ely was founded by Etheldreda, Queen of Northumbria, 673. For an account of the Fen district with Ely and Croyland the reader may peruse with pleasure and advantage a little volume, the *Camp of Refuge*, by an unknown author, of which an illustrated edition has been published; also for information on this and many other points he may consult with no less pleasure and advantage the *Brief Historical and Descriptive Notes of Cambridge*, by J. W. Clark.

THE GOG-MAGOG HILLS.

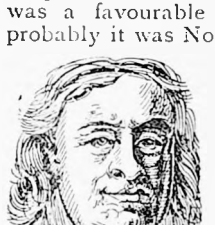
In other directions the plain is skirted by low ranges of hills. Two offsets, or spurs, from these—the Gog-Magog hills on the south, and the Castle Hill on the north—approach the town. The Castle Hill, indeed, runs into the town, and is near the river. The Gog-Magogs are about three miles distant. The name has been supposed to be a corruption of *Hog-Magog* from *Hoogh-Macht* or high strength. They are, however, scripture names, Gog being a son of Joel (Chronicles v. 4) and Magog a son of Japheth (Genesis x. 2); both are mentioned in Ezekiel xxxviii.

THE MOUND.

Cambridge is a place of great antiquity; and the Mound upon the Castle Hill, on the north of the town, may be regarded as the foundation-stone of Cambridge. The base of the mound, composed of chalk, is natural; the upper part is artificial. It is by most authorities regarded as one of the ancient British tumuli, so often found on commanding posts which were subsequently fortified, like the great mound at Marlborough, and that at Silbury Hill, near Marlborough, which is the largest of the kind and is said to be altogether artificial. British as well as Roman coins have been found here.[1] Many vestiges of the Romans have also been found about the Mound and along the main roads leading from it. Enduring as Fuller says, "still in defiance of the teeth of time, as the most greedy glutton must leave those bones, not for manners, but necessity, which are too hard for him to devour," the Castle Mound gives one of the best views of the surrounding country, including the Isle and Cathedral of Ely. From the base of the Mound run out, towards the north and the east, two bastions with a curtain between them. These were erected for the cannon of Cromwell, at the time when Cambridge was taken possession of by the parliamentary army.

1. See paper by C. C. Babington, in the *Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, No. III.

The examination of the Mound and its surroundings, however, convinces Prof. Hughes that it was not a British or a Roman fortress. It may possibly have been a sepulchral mound. He believes it to be in the main post Roman, perhaps Danish, as the Danes were in the habit of raising mounds of this kind for defensive purposes, and the promontory on which it was raised was a favourable site for such a purpose. Most probably it was Norman.[1]



CROMWELL.

The place was for some time held by the parliamentary forces who were very offensive to the members of the University, though the town favoured them and elected Cromwell (who it may be mentioned was a member of Sidney College), high steward. He was also a freeman of the town, and represented it in the short parliament of 1640, and also in the long parliament summoned in the same year. He then lived at Ely; and his election for Cambridge was probably due to the activity he had shown in the matter of draining the Fen district. His soldiers committed the usual depredations in churches and chapels, and are said to have used King's College Chapel as a drilling place; but happily the fine windows of the chapel were spared, and it does not appear that much injury was done either to the college or the chapel.

THE BRITISH PERIOD.

The high ground on the north of Cambridge slopes pleasantly to the river, facing the south and sheltered from the north, so furnishing an attractive site for dwellings; and it was formerly the seat of a British town, under the name of CAIR GRANT, or CAIR GRAUNTH. "Cair" or "Caer" signifies a city, and "Grant" or "Graunth" the name of the river. It has been suggested that Grantchester was the site of Cair-Graunth, and

1. Paper read at the Antiquarian Society, Jan. 23, 1893. *Reporter*, Jan. 31, 1893, p. 426.

was also the Roman position; and it is not improbable that the Britons occupied that spot, as we know the Romans did. It is, however, improbable that Grantchester, which was not upon any of the chief Roman roads, was so large and important a station as Cambridge, which stood at the meeting point of four high roads. This Cair-Grant then, we may presume, was the residence of the primitive architects of the Mound; and on the opposite or southern side of the river, a slightly raised ridge of gravel led through the marshy valley to the Gog-Magog slope.

The river was, therefore, approachable here in both directions, that is, from the north and from the south; whereas, for several miles on the east and on the west, were marsh and morass. Here, accordingly, was a ford, and, subsequently, a bridge, as indicated by the successive names: "Camboritum" (*Cam* or *Kam* crooked or bent, and *Rhyd*, the Celtic for a "stream") that is at the "bend" of the "stream," the river making a bend here; and the Saxon "Grantabrycge" or "Cantabrycge." Granta and Canta are both ancient names for the river, but the origin of then is obscure.

THE FORD[1] AND THE ROMAN POSITION.

The advantages of this commanding position and the ford attracted the Romans, who took possession of the place, and occupied the Mound and the sloping grounds between it and the ford or river. The boundary lines of their stations are in places still traceable. Thus, the raised part leading up to, and turning the corner by, Storey's almhouses is on the site of the Roman wall; and the hollow adjoining it was the ditch. The southern wall probably went along Northampton Street, close by the wall of St. Giles' churchyard; and the terrace in the grounds of Magdalene College, close to the wall now separating them from the Chesterton Road, is said to have been part of the Roman wall, the river then coming close up to it. The remains of a wooden causeway on the south of the river, under Bridge Street,

1 Ford is supposed to be from *faran* or *fare*, "to go."

were found in making a sewer some years ago; and traces of a ford in the form of a firm pavement of pebbles were discovered in rebuilding the bridge in 1754. It was near the Mound that two of the great Roman highways crossed. One—since called the AKEMAN STREET[1]—ran from Brancaster on the coast of Norfolk, near Lynn, through Ely to Cambridge, then through Barton to Cirencester and Bath. The other—VIA DEVANA—ran from Chester and Huntingdon, through Cambridge, over the Gog-Magog hills to Colchester. The Huntingdon Road, Bridge Street, and Sidney Street, are nearly on the latter road. Its course may be traced to the Gog-Magogs, and it still forms a straight broadway running for some miles beyond them and terminating at Horseheath in the South Eastern part of Cambridgeshire.[2]

On the Gog-Magogs, a little to the west of the road, is a large rudely circular camp called "Vandlebury," which is shown by the discovery of coins to have been occupied by the Romans. A cross-road went from the Via Devana at *Red Cross* (near the point at which the Hills Road divides), cutting the present Trumpington Road near Trumpington, and ran through the river, where there was a ford, to Grantchester. Here, in a grass field, just behind the school-house, may be distinctly seen the enclosure of a Roman fort, and the way from it down to the river may be traced. Roman coffins are said to be built into the walls of Grantchester church and churchyard. The cross-road just mentioned was probably continued on to join the Akeman Street at Barton.[3]

AFTER THE ROMANS.

Rough handling followed the departure of the Romans. The Danes, the great pillagers of the period, having found their way here, burnt the town of Cambridge in 870, and again in 1010, and established themselves at Denny

1. The Roman *strata* or gravel roads became the Saxon *streets*.
2. The word *shire* (Anglo-saxon *scyr*) means a "share" or "division."
3. Barton, "Corn enclosure," from *Bar* or *Bere*, Barley or Corn, and *Ton*, enclosure.

(Dane's Island),[1] situated about halfway between Cambridge and Ely. This was one of the tracts or islands which rose above the general level of the fen. On it, as on some other of these islands, a little monastery grew up and existed here in the 12th century; and the rich pasture lands around, and the well-made arches still visible in the existing farmhouse of Denny Abbey, tell of the habits, intelligence, and skill of the Normans. It was converted into an abbey by the Countess of Pembroke about 1340.

THE SAXON PERIOD.

In the time of the Saxons, Grantabrycge must, in spite of the above disasters, have been a place of some size and importance; for there was a royal mint here in the reign of Eadgar, A.D. 952—975, and of his successors, Eadweard the Martyr, Æthelred II., Canute, Harold, Hardicanute, Eadweard the Confessor, Harold II., and of William I. and II., the coins being distinguished by the word "GRANT."

The town must also have extended to a considerable distance on the south side of the river, if we may judge from the situation of ST. BENEDICT'S CHURCH, the tower of which is one of the best specimens of Saxon architecture in the country. Or there may have been an outlying hamlet, of which St. Benedict was the church.

THE GILDS.

The town had its institutions at this (the Saxon) period. There were fraternities or "GILDS," the members of which were bound to assist one another and to avenge, by fine or otherwise, the injury, insult, or murder of any of their body; in this they corresponded to the "blood tie," the place of which it is not improbable that they took. The term "gild" or "geld," derived from "gildan" or "geldan," to pay, was applied to these fraternities because each member

1. This suggestion as to the name is made by Clay, in his *History of Waterbeach*, published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. The name may have been derived from St. Denis, though it is not certain that he was the patron saint.

made a payment towards the maintenance of the society. These, and the like combinations, among our Saxon ancestors and other northern nations, for mutual protection and assistance in various ways in those lawless times, were, to some extent, religious societies, being consecrated by the church, and cemented by oaths and services performed in their churches. They were also means of preserving life and resisting tyranny, as especially shewn on many occasions by the gilds and citizens of London. There were also funds for hiring priests to pray for the welfare and prosperity of the members whilst alive, and for their souls after their decease; and it is not improbable that St. Benedict's church was built by, or by the aid of one or more of these gilds, for we find in the reign of Edward III. "the Gild keeping their prayers in St. Benedict's church," and "the Gild of the Blessed Virgin (which appears to have been the oldest and most important in the town) observing their offices in St. Mary's church," and the two Gilds (Corpus Christi and the Blessed Virgin Mary) uniting to found the college of Corpus Christi.[1] The Gild of St. Peter was held in St. Peter's Church near the castle.

ANCIENT HOUSES.

Cambridge was never very flourishing as a seat of much manufacture or commerce. This is indicated by the character of the old houses that remain, which are for the most part low and mean, the better ones having been chiefly inns. Such for instance were the houses opposite Magdalene College, and the "Falcon," which was an Inn in Queen Mary's time, and the "Wrestlers," in the Petty Cury. One of the best preserved of the ancient houses is "Foster's Bank," in Trinity Street, which was purchased by that family in 1795, having previously been the "Turk's Coffee House." There were several such coffee houses in the town, to which members of the University

1. The latter Gild is said to have had its hall opposite St. Mary's church, where the Senate House now stands. See account of these Gilds in Cooper's *Memorials of Cambridge* I., 146.

and others used to resort after the middle-day meal in Hall. GLOVES were at one time made in the town. We read that Queen Elizabeth, on her visit to the University, was presented with a pair of Cambridge gloves; and the proctors used to present a pair of gloves to each of the disputants for degrees in the school. .

THE CASTLE.

The Normans, as we know, were great builders of castles, whereby they held the adjacent towns and districts in subjection. William the Conqueror erected a Castle on the "Mound," after his return from the reduction of York, in 1068, and conducted his military operations from it against the Saxon prelates and nobles, who, with Hereward and his army, long held their "camp of refuge" at Ely, against the Normans, and would have continued to do so, had not some discontented monks showed the passes across the fens and enabled the Normans to surprise the garrison during Hereward's absence.



Edward I. lodged at the Castle. The building has altogether disappeared, less under the influence of war or time, than under the rude hands of those who coveted its stone and timber for other purposes. We find that Edward III. used some of the materials in the erection of King's Hall, and Henry V. granted some of the stone and timber for the building of the Chapel of that Hall; Henry VI. made use of it in his building at King's College; and Queen Mary is said to have given some of the stone to Sir John Huddlestone to build his house at Sawston, seven miles from Cambridge.

During the time when Cambridge was held for the parliament by the Earl of Manchester, in 1642, the tables were turned, and the materials collected for the building of Clare College were seized for the purpose of repairing and strengthening the Castle. A part of it—the gate-house—remained till 1842. when this last remnant was cleared away to make room for the county courts and gaol which now occupy the site; and all trace of the old building has disappeared. Cromwell threw outworks out on the North side, and garrisoned the town with a large force.

The Arms of the town (of which an illustration taken from the original charter is given at the commencement of this guide), were granted in the year 1575, by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux King of Arms. The bridge formed part of the seal used by the town long before. Above are the fleur-de-lis with the roses, emblems of royal charters granted to the town. Beneath are three ships. The supporters are Hippocampi, Neptune's horses. These marine features carry us back to the time when the town was to a considerable extent surrounded by water, the access by water being much greater than it now is, and when the trade was chiefly carried on by means of boats. Goods were unloaded at places called "Hythes," from a Saxon word indicating a little port or landing place. One of these was at the back of Trinity College; and a lane led from it in front of King's Hall to the High Street (now Trinity Street), where the great gate of the College now is. Some places (as Clayhythe) indicate their origin by retaining the word as part of their names.

THE COMMON HALL, AND THE FIRST CHARTER.

"In those early times a great part of the king's revenues arose from the rents, customs, &c., of the royal demesnes, which were usually farmed by the sheriffs of the several counties, who were frequently guilty of great oppression and exaction. This caused the inhabitants of the larger towns to unite together in order to obtain grants of the towns from the Crown at a fixed rent or farm, and thus exempt themselves to a certain extent from the sherriff's power. Such was the origin of most of our municipal corporations which can boast of any great antiquity. It was about the beginning of the reign of Henry I. that that monarch granted to the Burgesses of Cambridge that they might hold their town at farm, paying to him the same sum as the sheriff of the county had been accustomed to render. Neither this grant nor any copy or enrollment of it is now known to be extant, but it is mentioned in ancient legal documents which appear entitled to credit."

The following is a translation of a Charter granted by the King, about 1118, in favour of Cambridge. It was renewed by, or rather, its renewal was purchased of, succeeding sovereigns. "Henry King of the English, to Hervey, bishop of Ely, and to all his Barons of Grantebrugeshire, greeting; I prohibit any boat to ply at any shore of Grantebrugeshire; unless at the shore of my borough of Grantebruge; neither shall carts be laden unless in the borough of Grantebruge; nor shall any one take toll elsewhere but there; and whosoever in that borough shall forfeit, let him there do right to me thereupon before my justices, when I command thereupon to plead. Witness, the Chancellor and Milo of Gloucester." (*Cooper's Annals.*)

PLOUGH MONDAY.

Among other ancient customs, that of drawing a plough through the streets on the Monday after Twelfth Day, or the termination of the Christmas holidays, when the labours of the plough in former days usually began, and which may have some relation to the *Compitalia*, a

festival celebrated by the Romans in their public roads in honour of their Lares, is still maintained at Cambridge. Rustics decked with gay ribands and garlands dance around the plough as it is drawn through the street, and the *last* of the procession carries a *wooden spoon* to collect money. It was suggested, with great probability, by the Rev. W. G. Humphry, that the practice of presenting a WOODEN SPOON in the Senate House to the last person in the mathematical tripos, at the time of taking degrees, which used to be at the end of January, arose from the proceedings of Plough Monday. The practice is still continued, and is a source of much merriment to the occupants of the galleries.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

There were various RELIGIOUS HOUSES in Cambridge, the number of them being probably related, either as a cause or effect, to the existence of the University in this place: and, as in the case of the Rhadegund Nunnery (now Jesus College), some of them were converted into colleges, others were dissolved.

Each of the four orders of Mendicant Friars had an establishment in Cambridge:



THE CARMELITES (White friars, from the white frock and hood they wore), first at Chesterton (1249), then at Newnham, afterwards between Queens' and King's Colleges.

THE AUGUSTINES (Austin friars), near the site of the new Museums (1290); with the entrance gateway where Mortlock's bank now is, and the refectory probably on the site of the wall separating his garden from the ground of the museums.

THE DOMINICANS (Black friars, from their black frock and hood), on the site of Emmanuel College (1275).

THE FRANCISCANS (grey friars, who wore simply their grey habit; the Capuchin branch of the Franciscans being distinguished by the beard and pointed hood) on the site of Sidney College (1224).

The White Canons are supposed to have had a house on the site occupied by Addenbrooke's Hospital.

The Friars of the Penitence of Jesus Christ (or friars of the Sack) settled in St. Mary's parish about 1258, but removed to the parish then called St. Peter's without Trumpington Gate. The order was suppressed in 1307, and their property was acquired by St. Peter's College. The site was probably that now occupied by the Fitzwilliam Museum, or by Grove Lodge.

BARNWELL ABBEY.

In the reign of Henry I. (1112), Pain Peverell, standard bearer in the Holy Land to Robert, Duke of Normandy, built the PRIORY HOUSE at BARNWELL, close to Cambridge, and removed to it the secular canons from their house in St. Giles, which had been instituted by Picot, the Norman Sheriff, in 1062. He increased their endowments, and made it an Augustine Priory.

THE PRIORY was surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1586, and granted by him to Sir Anthony Browne. It is now in private hands. It was a considerable monastery with the means of entertaining royalty, for Richard II. lodged in it, and held a Parliament here in 1388. Subsequently its stones, like those of the Castle, were used for other buildings, and the only remains of it are some ruinous walls; broken grounds, some of which show traces of fish ponds; and a small early English building, with plain exterior, but with groined stone roof resting upon separate shafts as well as the side walls. Since this was written the property has been sold, and it is becoming traversed by streets. The early English building, however, is preserved.

The name "Barnwell" is from a small well, which was doubtless an object of superstitious reverence among the Britons or Saxons, who, at certain periods, met and celebrated games there. It meant either children's well, or the well of champions in the games, for *Bearn* is the Saxon for a child, *Beorn* for a champion, prince or hero, and *Wyl* for a well. Till recently the water of this well continued to bubble up near two elm trees at

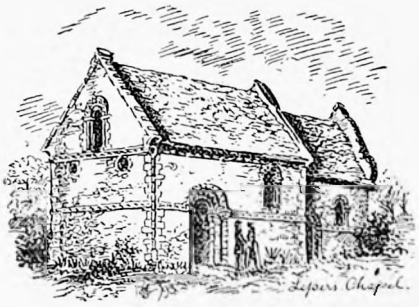
the back of the present Barnwell Abbey house; but a sewer, carried close by, diverted the stream and left the ground dry and bare.

CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW THE LESS.

There is an early English Church near the road, now used as a parish church and called the church of St. Andrew the Less, the relation of which to the Abbey is doubtful. *(See the account of the Church further on).*

LEPERS' CHAPEL.

In those times the disease called Leprosy was prevalent in this country, owing probably to the deficiency of vegetables and fresh meat and the confined and filthy state of the dwellings; and there were LEPER HOUSES in various parts of the country. One of these was situated not far from Barnwell Abbey, and the CHAPEL remains on the further side of the Railway bridge. It is a small Norman structure (about 1200), dedicated to S. Mary Magdalene. It has been made over to the University, and is preserved as a specimen of Norman Structure, but it is not used.



THE FAIRS.

The proceeds of tolls, &c., from fairs were formerly a source of considerable revenue, and were often the subject of royal grants to religious houses. Thus, in 1211 King John granted to the Lepers' Hospital a Fair, near by, on the vigil and feast of the Holy Cross, from which originated the celebrated

STOURBRIDGE FAIR.

Lysons, in his history of Cambridgeshire, says that this fair is supposed to be of still greater antiquity, and that it was to it that the Irish merchants brought cloth and other goods in the reign of King Athelstan. The name is derived from the Stour, a small stream on the eastern side. The fair was granted to the corporation of the Town by Queen Elizabeth; and from its central situation it became one of the most flourishing marts in the Kingdom—the largest in the eastern part. It was divided into streets for different kinds of merchandise, which were brought up the river from the whole of the eastern side of England; and the district, far and near, derived supplies of various goods chiefly through it. There were also taverns and eating houses and warehouses of all sorts. The amount of business done may be judged of by the statement that in the "duddery" where woollen stuffs were sold, £100,000 worth was sold in a week.[1]

MIDSUMMER FAIR.



King John granted to the Priors and Canons of Barnwell a Fair, now called MIDSUMMER FAIR, which is said to have originated from the resort of children and young people thither yearly on Midsummer-eve, to amuse themselves with wrestling matches. It was held on the eve of St. Etheldreda, who was also called St. Awdrey. She is said to have died from a swelling her throat, which was considered to be a judgment on her for her youthful fondness of necklaces. Hence, at the fair, pilgrims used to purchase, as mementoes of their journey, chains of lace or silk, which were called St. Awdrey's chains, and which, being of flimsy structure and gay colour, gave rise to the word "tawdry," the terminals of the first of the two words (St. Awdrey's)

1. In Cooper's Annals is printed an account of Stourbridge fair in 1723, written by De Foe, and one of the year 1749 by Carter.

being alone retained as in the case of Tibb's (Saint Ibb's)—Tibb's Row is near the Alexandra Hall. The word "tawdry" is a curious transformation from the word "Etheldreda" which means *(Æthel and thryth)* noble strength.

REACH FAIR.

On the 8th of January, A.D. 1200, King John granted to the Burgesses of Cambridge certain privileges, amongst which was a fair in Rogation Week with all the usual liberties. This fair is held at Reach, about 10 miles from Cambridge, on Rogation Monday yearly, and the Mayor and Corporation always attend in state to proclaim it.

GARLIC LANE FAIR.

We also find that King Stephen granted to the nuns of St. Rhadegund a fair, on the vigil and feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which fair continued to the present century. Probably this is the fair said to have been granted to the nuns in 1438, and held first, where the garden of Jesus College Lodge now is, and subsequently, near Garlick Fair Lane, now called Park Street. The Fair was in existence as late as 1808, and was called GARLICK LANE FAIR.

THE KING'S DITCH.

HENRY III. seems to have taken much interest in the town as well as in the University. He began to fortify the place against the depredations of the surrounding Barons and made a ditch on the south and east sides, called the KING'S DITCH, which ran from the river parallel with, but a little to the east of, Bridge street and Sidney street, along "Garlic Fair Lane," now, as above mentioned, called Park Street, across Sidney College Garden, through Wall's Lane, now called Hobson Street. It crossed Sidney Street near Christ's College, where was a gate called Barnwell Gate. During the alterations and excavations lately necessitated by the widening of the street and the building of the Post Office at the corner of Petty Cury, this ditch was clearly discernible. It ran on to the west

of St. Andrew's Church, across the ground on which the Post Office stands, along Tibb's Row, across the site now occupied by the New Museums, down Pembroke Street to Trumpington Street, where stood Trumpington (or Trumpeton) Gate. The ditch and the stream subsequently brought from Shelford ran on together from Trumpington Street to the river by way of Mill Lane. The ditch has long been covered over and in parts converted into a sewer.

THE MARKET CROSS AND BULL RING.

The MARKET CROSS, of which mention occurs in 1467, formerly stood on the south-west corner of the Market Hill; and "here all proclamations were ordinarily made, as they still are on the spot where it stood." Here, in July 1553, the Duke of Northumberland proclaimed Lady Jane Grey as Queen; and here, a few days afterwards, in the vain hope to save his head, the same duke proclaimed Queen Mary. Near by, in 1557, the bodies of Bucer and Fagius, two German divines who had been sent to Cambridge by Edward VI. to lecture on Divinity and Hebrew, having been disinterred from their resting place in St. Mary's and St. Michael's Churches, were chained to the stake and burnt amid much ceremony and preaching. The Cross was removed in 1790.

Near the Cross was a spot known as the BULL RING, where, no doubt, bulls were formerly baited. In some towns, as Birmingham and Ludlow, a part is called the "Bull Ring." The iron ring to which the bull was tied, is still to be seen in the Market place at Brading in the Isle of Wight.

HOBSON'S CONDUIT.

This quaint Jacobean structure stands at the entrance to the town from the Trumpington road. Thomas Hobson probably contributed to its erection (which was at the joint charge of the town and



University), and bequeathed some land for its maintenance, and £10 for the purpose of making it higher. The land was part of the ground on which Downing College stands, and the sum paid by this College for it was invested in the purchase of an estate at Over. Upon one side of the Conduit is the following inscription:—This structure stood upon the Market Hill, and served as a Conduit from 1614 to 1856, in which year it was re-erected on this spot by public subscription." Upon another side is the following:—"Thomas Hobson, carrier between Cambridge and London, a great benefactor to this University and Town, died 1st January, 1630, in the 86th year of his age." After the restoration the Corporation ordered £7 to be expended in placing the Royal Arms on the Conduit.

The water of the watercourse at the end of which it stands was brought from the "nine wells" or springs at Great Shelford, at the expense of the University and of the town, in 1610, for the purpose of furnishing a good supply of water for public use. The stream runs underground for a short distance from this point, and then re-appears, flowing on either side of Trumpington Street, and forming a pleasant and peculiar feature in Cambridge. It is also conducted into St. Andrew's Street, and supplies the baths in Emmanuel and Christ's Gardens, and the fountain on the Market Hill.

THOMAS HOBSON

Was the first person in the kingdom who carried on the business of letting horses for hire, and had a good

(12th century) remain. This house, with the surrounding Merton estate, was conveyed to Merton College, Oxford, by the founder of that College, and still belongs to that society.

It it reputed to have been the dwelling place of Merton, founder of the college of that name in Oxford. "Whence it had the name 'School of Pythagoras' is uncertain; whether a society of gentlemen might have met here or lived here in a Pythagorean manner, not unlike a college life; or whether the mathematics, morals, or other philosophy of Pythagoras might not have been held or taught here in opposition to the general philosophy of those times, is rather to be taken as probable conjecture, than to be admitted as certain." The Bishop of Nelson, in his *Life of Walter de Merton*, p. 34, says that probably in the year 1269, he purchased the Norman Mansion, together with the estate, of the Dunnings who had held it from the Conquest. Walter de Merton was Bishop of Rochester, and Chancellor, in the troublous times of Henry III.; but there does not appear to be any good evidence of his having lived in Cambridge, or that the building was ever used as a school.

The house, together with other adjacent property, was diverted to King's College by Henry VI., but was regranted to Merton College by Edward IV. Fuller thinks there can be little doubt that a foundation was made by Merton for Scholars in Cambridge as well as in Oxford, and that it was called in old documents *Domus Scholarium de Merton*.





CHIEF TOWN BUILDINGS, &c.

Healthiness.	S. Peter's Church.	S. Mary the Less.
Water Supply.	All Saint's Church.	S. Michael's.
Building Materials.	S. Benedict's.	S. Andrew the Less.
The Gildhall.	S. Clement's.	Other Churches.
The Free Library.	S. Botolph's.	The Perse Grammar School.
The Corn Exchange	S. Edward's.	Parker's Piece.
The Cattle Market	The Round Church	The Roman Catholic Church.
Addenbrooke's Hospital.	Holy Trinity.	
	S. Mary the Great.	

IN the town are two main thoroughfares running nearly north and south, converging at the Round Church and continued as Bridge Street to the Castle Hill. One of these, commencing near the Railway Station, consists of Hills Road, Regent Street, Sidney Street and Bridge Street. In the course of it are Downing, Emmanuel, Christ's and Sidney Colleges, and the Post Office. The other consists of Trumpington Street, King's Parade, Trinity Street and St. John's Street. In its course, besides the Colleges just named, are Peterhouse, Pembroke and Caius, also the University Library, the Senate House and Great St. Mary's Church. The Market Place is the central point. There are not many good houses. The old houses are chiefly in Bridge Street, in which also is Magdalene College.

HEALTHINESS.

Though not much above the level of the sea, and, therefore, deficient in the bracing influences which belong to the atmosphere of elevated parts, the town of Cambridge has not the disadvantage of being in a deep hollow or basin, but is on a nearly flat surface or plain, which, towards the north, slopes gradually to the sea. The population, between 35,000 and 40,000, is spread over a large area, there being very few narrow or close

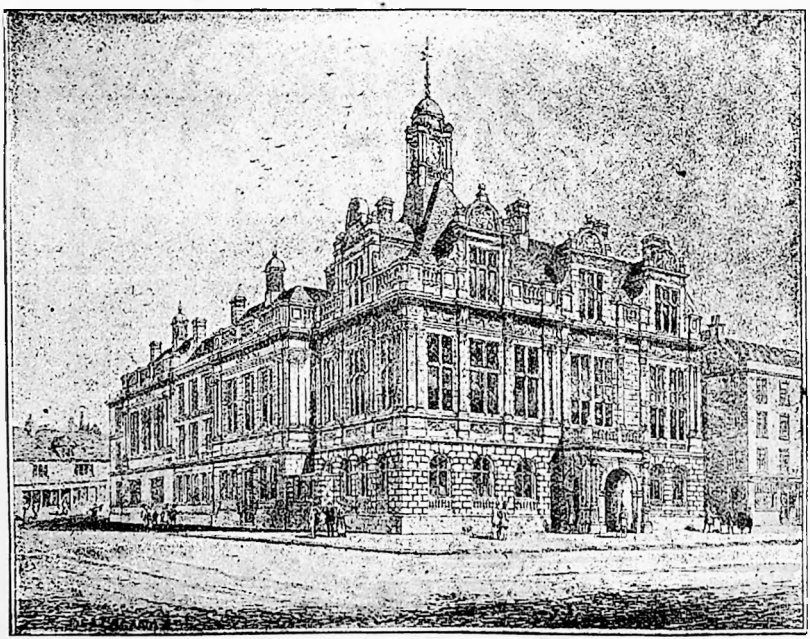
parts in it. The atmosphere is rather moister, and, perhaps, more foggy, than at some other parts of the country, yet the rainfall is comparatively small (about 20 to 24 inches in the year); and the subsoil, for the most part of gravel, permits the water quickly to drain away, so that the surface is dry and the place is very healthy, as shewn by the Registrar General's returns. It has enjoyed a remarkable exemption from serious epidemics for many years. Neither cholera or diptheria have ever been prevalent here; fever is not common; and the visitations of scarlet fever, measles, &c., are less severe than in most other places. Diseases are not, for the most part, of an acute type; and ague has been almost exterminated by the drainage of the surrounding districts.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

A considerable area of the valley of the Cam is covered with river-gravel, resting on impervious gault. The surface water arrested by the gault furnishes springs, and supplies many wells. Owing, however, to the percolation of sewage, it is not fit for drinking, and the town is supplied through the waterworks at Cherry-hinton. This water, coming from the chalk, is rather hard, but quite wholesome. Beneath the gault is a stratum of Neocomian sands, into which the water percolates from its outcrop in Bedfordshire and West Cambridgeshire, and it furnishes a pure supply in places where artesian wells are bored through the gault. This source will furnish an inexhausitable supply in the event of its being required for the town.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

The gault about Cambridge furnishes a good pale yellow brick, which is the chief building material. A red brick is obtained partly from Suffolk. The stone employed in the more important buildings, and obtained from a distance, has been generally good, and does not show much effect of weather. The Fitzwilliam Museum, the Senate House, the front of the University Library, and the Fellows' Buildings of King's, are of Portland oolite;



CAMBRIDGE NEW TOWN HALL.

the University Press and the Observatory, of Bath oolite; King's College Chapel, of limestone chiefly from the Weldon quarries; Clare College, the new parts of King's, and the new courts of Trinity and St. John's, from the Ketton quarries; the Master's Hostel of Trinity and the new front of Caius, and much of the latest work in Cambridge from Ancaster quarries. The earlier buildings were chiefly from the Barnack quarries.

THE GILDHALL

Is said to stand upon the site of a Jewish Synagogue; but it is rather improbable that the synagogue should have stood so far away from the Jewry which was near the site of the Round Church.

"The foundation of a new Tolbooth in the parish of St. Mary the Great was laid in 1386, the structure being completed in the following year. It appears from entries in the Corporation books that the Gildhall-portion of the Tolbooth consisted of the hall, parlour, (wherein the Mayor and Aldermen—Major, or Elder, and Eldermen—held their meetings,) the pantry, (wherein the twenty-four or common Councilmen assembled,) and the kitchen."—*Cooper's Mems.*) The other part of the Tolbooth consisted of the Gaol (called a cave) etc. In 1728 the Gildhall-portion was pulled down, and the re-building from designs by James Essex, in his usual dull style, was completed in 1784. The cost of this alteration was £2,500, part of which was raised by the admission of a number of honorary freemen, each of whom paid a fine of thirty guineas. In 1790 the Gaol was removed to Parker's Piece. It has since been pulled down, the town prisoners being now accommodated in the County Gaol. In 1860-62 £12,000 were expended in making considerable improvements in the Gildhall under the architectural supervision of Peck and Stephens. The chief of these was the building of a large Assembly-room, measuring 120 feet by 52. There are also a small Assembly-room and a Council-chamber (in which is a portrait of Old Hobson (see p. 18), the carrier), an Aldermen's parlour, a Police Court, and a

School of Art. The ground-floor in front is occupied by the Town Clerk's and other offices.

A fine organ built by Messrs. Hills and Son, with a case designed by Mr. Hills, Jun., was placed by subscription, in 1881, in the large Assembly-room. The room was re-decorated by Mr. F. R. Leach, in the Italian style, in 1883, the chief colours being green and blue relieved with red. The ornament has been obtained by the use of silver and gold first laid on and shaded with colour. In the cove of the ceiling are wreaths bearing the names of eminent persons who have been connected with the Town and University.

Extensive alterations and additions to the Gildhall were commenced in 1893, and are not yet completed. The accompanying illustration will convey some idea of the new Municipal buildings which are being erected under the superintendence of Mr. W. M. Fawcett.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

forms a part of the Gildhall and has its entrance in Wheeler Street. It comprises Reference and Lending Departments, and a public Reading Room. Cambridge adopted the Public Libraries Act in 1853, and a Library was first opened to the public in 1855. The Library then comprised about 1,200 vols., all of which were either presented, or purchased out of a public subscription amounting to £360. The building first occupied was the Friends' Meeting House, in Jesus lane. When first opened the Institution was not at all popular; but the admission of newspapers and periodicals in 1858, and the establishment of a Lending Library, infused new life; and such rapid progress was made that in 1862 the Library was removed into its present rooms. In 1875 the Barnwell

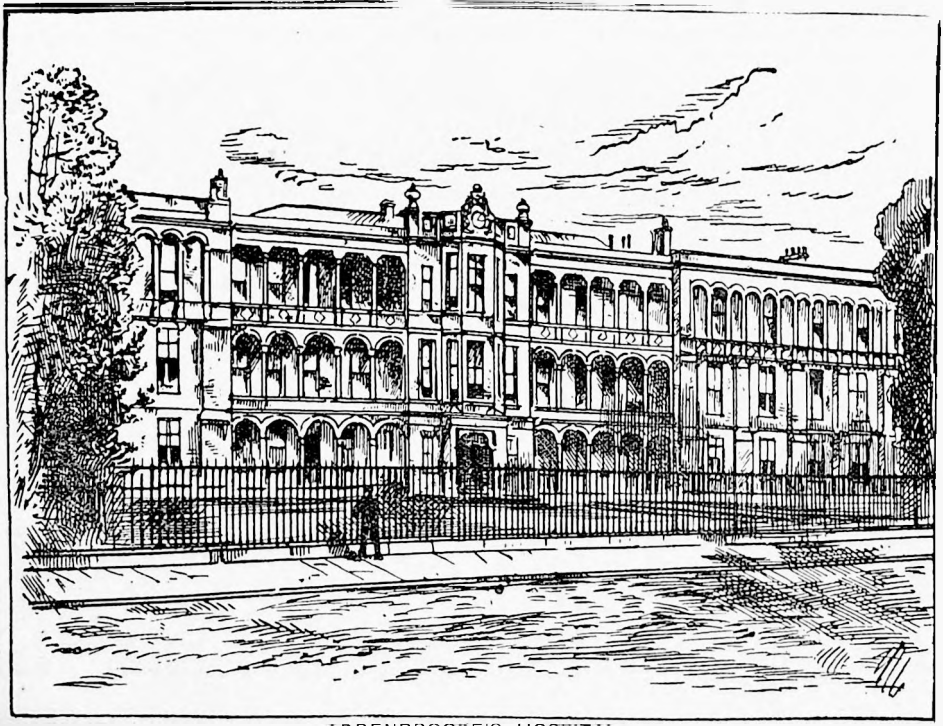


Branch was opened; and in 1884 the present handsome and commodious central Reading Room was occupied, having been built after designs by Mr. Macdonald. There are now 35,000 volumes in the Library, besides 5,000 in the Barnwell Branch. The Reference Library comprises a large collection of local literature, a Shakespeare Memorial Library (presented by Mr. H. T. Hall), and a Dramatic Library presented by the same gentleman. The Institution has had many donors, nearly two-thirds of the books having been presented. Mr. H. T. Hall has given over 4,000 volumes, the late Prince Consort gave books to the value of £50, the late James Reynolds (a retired coachman) 2,500 volumes and a sum of £200, less legacy duty. Other valuable contributions have been received from the Duke of Devonshire, the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and the late Charles Finch Foster, Esq.

The Free Library is one of the most popular Institutions in the town; its resources are open to all visitors, the Reading Room is largely used by all classes of the community and the number of volumes issued exceeds 100,000 annually. It is thus evident that the thirst for knowledge in the town is by no means slaked by the gushing streams of University lore, and that the town library is far from being put out of countenance by its richer and more ancient University neighbour. The success of this institution is not a little due to the energy, ability and good management of the Librarian, Mr. J. Pink. There are plaster-casts of some of the great ones of olden time and a marble bust of Charles Henry Cooper, the learned and industrious historian and Town Clerk of Cambridge, from whose *Annals* and *Memorials* we have borrowed largely, and who did much to originate and carry out recent improvements in the town.

THE CORN-EXCHANGE

Is a spacious building, measuring 163 feet by 54 feet, and has a glass roof supported by a single span of iron girders. Mr. R. R. Rowe was the architect, and the



ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL.

foundation stone was laid by the then Mayor (Mr. Ald. Death), on May 26th, 1874. It was formally opened in 1875. There are 130 Merchants' stands. The Exchange at market-time is quite filled with buyers and sellers, this building, and other facilities, having rendered Cambridge one of the best corn-markets in the east of England.

THE CATTLE MARKET

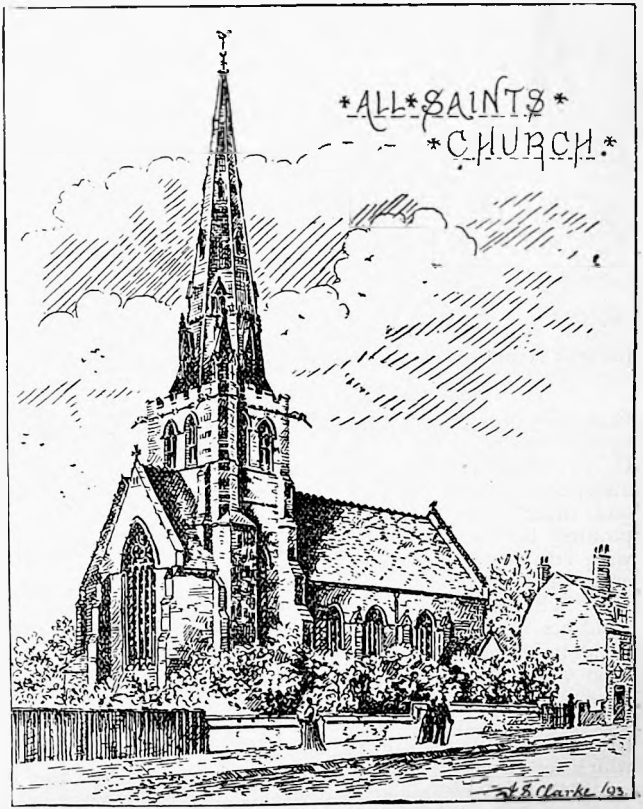
Was provided by the Corporation at a cost of about £15,000, and was opened September 28th, 1884. It is situated on the Cherry Hinton Road, near the Great Eastern Railway Station, and is entered on the south of the Railway Bridge. The Market was designed by Mr. Frank Waters, Architect, upon the most approved system. The Corporation acquired about 11 acres of land for the purpose of the Market, but only 4½ acres are at present built upon.

ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL,

Founded by the will of Dr. John Addenbrooke, of St. Catharine's Hall in 1719, was insufficient for its purpose, and ill-constructed. It was accordingly in great measure pulled down aud re-erected a few years ago, Sir Digby Wyatt being the architect. The wards are spacious, well ventilated, with agreeable prospect, and will bear comparison with any in the kingdom. It is a "general" Hospital, and accommodates a hundred and thirty patients. The medical cases are on the first floor, and the surgical patients, with the operating-room are in the upper storey. On the ground floor are an accident-ward and out-patient and dispensing departments. There are separate wards for children, for contagious diseases, and for fever cases. Much attention is paid to the clinical instruction of pupils and the training of nurses.

THE HENRY MARTYN MEMORIAL HALL,

In Market Street, near Trinity Church, was built in memorial of Henry Martyn, the Missionary. It is used for meetings more particularly those for religious purposes.


*ALL*SAINTS*
CHURCH.
H.B. Clarke 93

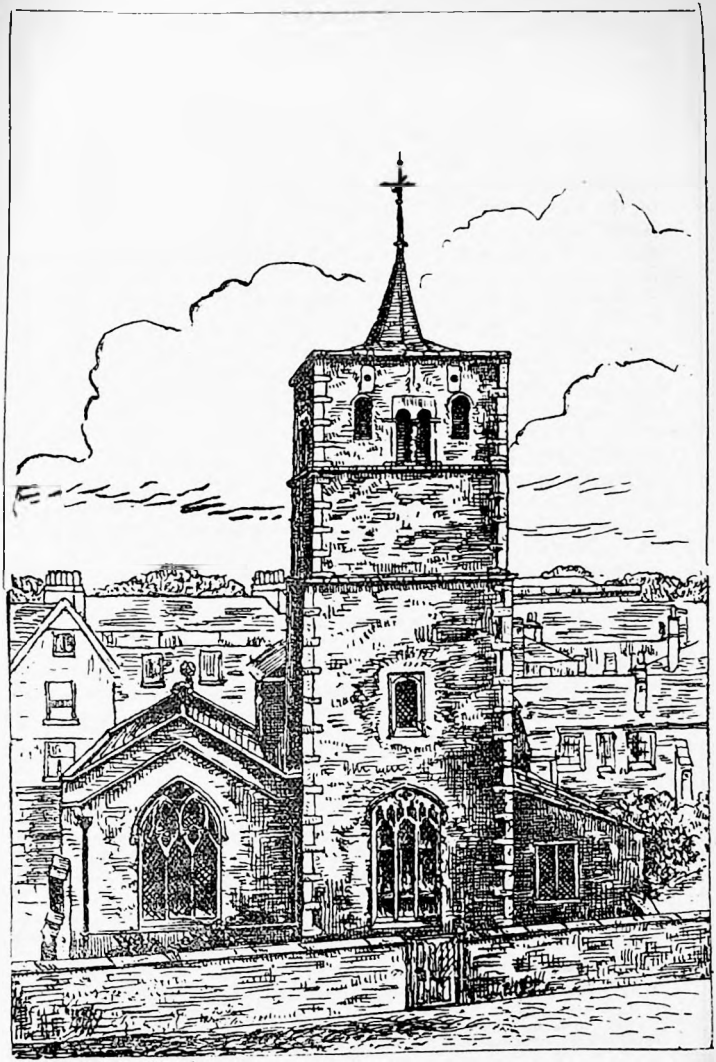
S. PETER'S CHURCH,



on the Castle Hill, is frequently spoken of in old deeds as "S. Peter's beyond the Bridge" and "S. Peter's on the Hill." It is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman Temple, to have Roman bricks in its walls, and the traces of a Roman Altar. It also has a semi-circular Arch, probably early Norman. The Parish of S. Peter is joined to that of S. Giles. The Church of S. Giles stands upon the other side of the road and was founded A. D. 1092. The present structure replaced the old building in 1877.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH

Stands opposite the entrance to Jesus College, and was opened in the autumn of 1864, having been designed by G. F. Bodley. It contains chancel, nave, and south aisle, and a tower with handsome spire 198 feet high, and three bells. The interior of the church was painted by Mr. F. R. Leach, in rich diaper work, with suitable inscriptions in 15th century style. The east window is a memorial to Lady Affleck, wife of Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College. The windows on the south side of the church are filled with stained glass (by F. R. Leach), in which sentences from various collects are introduced. Over the font is a picture given by the former Vicar, Canon Luckock, representing Christ in the act of blessing little children. In the Vestry of the church is the Bible with its chain, which was used in the old church at the time when the Scriptures were chained to a desk. The old church of All Saints' stood where the Memorial Cross now stands, opposite St. John's and Trinity Colleges; it was pulled down in the spring 1865, and furnished part of the materials for re-building All Saints, Wendy.



ST. BENEDICT'S CHURCH.

THE MEMORIAL CROSS,

marking the site of the former All Saints' Church in S. John's Street, was designed by Basil Champneys, architect of the Divinity Schools close by. Upon panels on the sides of the shaft are carved the names of Henry Kirke White and others, who were buried in the church and surrounding churchyard. The original design shewed four statues to represent S. Aidan, the Founder of the British Church; St. Augustine, the Founder of the Saxon Church; S. Theodore, as the representative of Greek learning; and the Venerable Bede, as the Representative of Latin learning; but these have not yet been inserted in the niches provided for them.

ST. BENEDICT'S CHURCH

Is the most ancient and one of the most interesting of the many interesting buildings in Cambridge. The tower is one of the best specimens of Saxon architure in the country, and is thus described by Mr. David Stuart:—

"The walls are about three feet thick, constructed throughout of rough stonework, and strengthened at the quoines externally by thin blocks of hewn stone, laid flat and set up on their ends in regular alternate courses—an arrangement to which the name of 'long and short work' has been given. It consists of three stories, the lowest of which takes up about one half of the whole building, and is finished by a plain projecting string-course. The second story is somewhat smaller than the lower one, on which it stands, and is separated from the third by another rude string course. This third storey has not been much meddled with. In the middle of each of the four sides there is a window, divided by a central baluster[1] ornamented with a band of rudely carved rings, standing in the middle of the thickness of the wall, and supporting a large stone, or flat abacus, which extends completely through the wall, and from which sprang two semi-circular window-heads cut out of a single stone. At the two sides are small windows; these do not range with the middle one: their

1 These windows are common in Saxon towers. In the very interesting and apparently older cruciform Church at Worth, in Sussex, they are also in the nave.

sills do not come down to the string course; their heads are higher, and, above each, with a single exception, there is a small block of stone, the length of which is about twice its width, pierced through with a round hole."

Like other early towers it has no staircase, but floors have been added inside.

A visit should be paid to the interior to see the remarkable Saxon arch between the tower and the nave as well as the Saxon window above it. The arch is plain, massive and semi-circular, with quaint, rudely carved animals in the place of capitals, and shows the "long and short work" in its piers. The pillars of the nave are of the 13th century; but at the north-east corner of the nave, in the outer wall, remains of the "long and short work" of the Saxon building may still be seen, showing that the original Saxon church ran the same extent eastward as the present nave. It probably had no aisles; these were added in the 13th century. The present aisles, the clerestory of the nave and the chancel, with the exception of the south wall of the chancel which was retained as presenting various pieces of old work, have recently been rebuilt. Traces of the rood-staircase are seen in the sides of the chancel arch, and parts also of the springs of a low arch (chancel-arch?) which must formerly have existed here.

This interesting Church once belonged to the Monastery of St. Albans. The advowson was conveyed to the united Gilds of Corpus Christi and St. Mary in 1353. The Church was used by the brethren in their religious services and was by them made over to their college. The bells of the Church were formerly employed to call the members of the University together on great occasions, an agreement to that effect with Alan, the rector of the parish, having been made, owing to the intervention of Hugh de Balsham, in 1273, Hence it would seem that, on certain occasions, the bells of this Church were used instead of, or in addition to, those of Great St. Mary's. They were so used, also, during the building of the tower of S. Mary's in and about 1600.

The vestry on the south side of the chancel was built as a Chapel for the students of Corpus Christi College, and the parish still pays a small rent to the College for the use of it. It communicated with the chancel by a pointed doorway, the trace of which is seen in the south wall of the chancel. The room over it was also built by the College as a Chapel or Lecture-room, and is connected with the adjacent rooms of the College by a gallery, beneath which is an archway. This way gave the parishioners access to the churchyard and to a south porch, which was then the chief entrance to the church, the arrangement and the connection with the College being similar to those in the case of St. Mary the Less and Peterhouse. The gallery and archway are seen from Freeschool Lane.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH,

In Bridge Street, was an early English building, and the indications of this remain in the south-west doorway and in some of the pillars of the nave. One



William Boleyn was Churchwarden of this Church in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and was described as a "haberdashier of hats." Possibly he belonged to a collateral branch of the family of Anne Boleyn, but any close connection has never been proved. In the floor at the east end of the south aisle, under boards placed over to preserve it, is said to be a monumental slab with an inscription in Lombardic characters. There is also a small cross, with the date 1427, to the memory of Alan Hobard, a Burgess of this town. The level of the present floor is two feet higher than it was formerly. In the north aisle there are traces of an ancient Chapel, supposed to have belonged to the Priory of St. Rhadegund. The patronage passed from that religious body to Jesus College. The tower was built 1821 by direction, and to the memory, of the Rev.

William Cole, the noted antiquary, who died at Milton, in December, 1787; and over the west door is the inscription, "Deum cole."

ST. BOTOLPH'S CHURCH,

In Trumpington Street, next to Corpus Christi College, was built in the decorated style, as shown by the pillars of the nave and the tower, and especially by the entrance doorway of the latter. The aisles are in the perpendicular style. The chancel has recently been rebuilt after the decorated style. There is a side Chapel, probably a mortuary chapel, connected with the south aisle. The blocked entrance doorway to this is seen towards the west, and traces of an altar were found towards the east wall. In the chapel is a painted half-length effigy (reminding of the monument of Shakespeare in Stratford-upon-Avon), of Dr. Thomas Playfere, Regius Professor of Divinity, who died in 1609; it was formerly in the chancel. There was, as usual, a Chapel at the east end of the south aisle of the nave, and the outline of the piscina may be here discerned in the wall. The scholars of Corpus College at first used this Church and St. Benedict's indifferently, but upon the sale of St. Botolph to Queens', in 1460, they were limited to St. Benedict's. St. Botolph's was then made a rectory, and is the only rectory in Cambridge. The rectory property is partly at Great Eversden, and partly in the parish of St. Andrew the Less. The advowson was purchased from the convent at Barnwell by the Countess of Pembroke for her College, but seems to have been obtained by Gonvilie Hall (which was then located on the adjacent ground by Free School Lane), and was included in the ground that was transferred to Corpus College in exchange for the ground upon which Gonville and Caius College now stands.



ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH,

In the middle of the town, dates from a very early period. The tower appears to have been erected towards the end of the twelfth century, and bears evidence of this in rude pointed arches, which have been partly bricked up, in the interior. The nave is said to have been built about 1350, and has remarkably elegant decorated arches.

The Scholars of Clare and Trinity Hall at one time had their services in the Church of St. John the Baptist, which was situated near the west end of the present site of King's College Chapel; and when that Church was pulled down by Henry VI. to make room for his new College (King's College), the south chancel-aisle of St. Edward's Church was built to accommodate the students of Clare Hall, and hence has been called "Clare Hall Aisle;" and the north chancel-aisle was to accommodate the students of Trinity Hall. These chancel-aisles are wider than those of the nave, and extend further west than the chancel, being built of this size to accommodate the students. Further, the advowson, which like that of St. John's Church, had belonged to Barnwell Priory, was granted to Trinity Hall by Henry VI. in consideration of the loss which the College had sustained by the destruction of the parish and church of St. John and the appropriation of the site for the foundation of King's College. The sum of two marks (13/4), paid annually by Clare College, constitutes the only endowment. The Church is a "peculiar," that is to say, the incumbent is not under the jurisdiction of the Bishop: and the parish declines to pay visitation fees. Latimer used to preach here. The stained glass in the central east window was placed as a testimonial to Dr. Harvey Goodwin, late Bishop of Carlisle, who was the Incumbent of the Parish for some years.

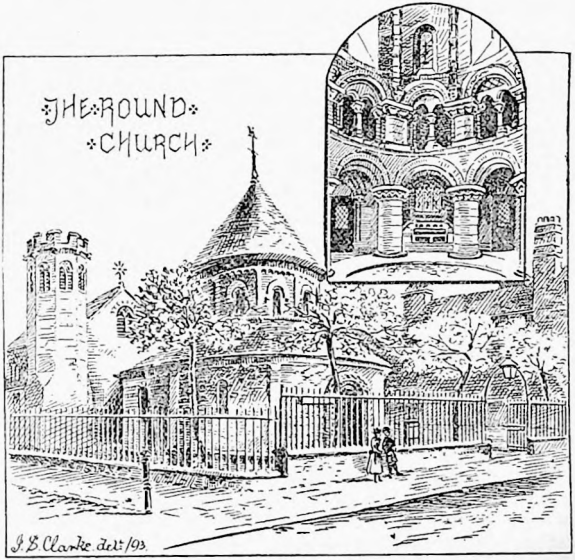
THE ROUND CHURCH;

OR

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE

Is said to have been built by Pain (Paganus) Peverell, who is also reported to have built the Priory House at

Barnwell. It appears to have been consecrated in 1101, and is the oldest of the four existing round Churches in England, of which the second is at Northampton, the third is the Temple Church in London, and the fourth is at Maplestead in Essex. There is also a round Norman Church or Chapel in Ludlow Castle,



Shropshire, which may perhaps be regarded as a fifth. The form, so different from that of the ordinary christian churches of the west which is derived from the Roman Basilica, was probably taken from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem or from some of the other Eastern churches. In the 15th century the church was made to conform to the architectural taste of that time by the substitution of perpendicular windows for the old ones of the Norman

type, and a perpendicular bell-tower was erected upon it. In 1841, a complete restoration was effected by the Camden Society, under the auspices of Mr. Slavin, who, following traces of patterns which were left, restored the windows to their Norman character, gave it the present conical cap, and opened out the entrance doorway with its characteristic and fine Norman moulding. He further cleared out the pews and strengthened the walls with cement. The interior has a diameter of 41 feet.[1] The central area, 19 feet in diameter, is separated from the aisle (which extends all round it) by thick short piers, carrying eight massive round arches. Above, is a second tier of eight arches, each including two smaller arches, forming a triforium. Above these is the short circular tower carrying the cap and pierced with eight plain, small, circular windows. The chancel and chancel-aisle were built at the time of the restoration (1841) in late decorated style. A stone altar placed in it at that time was the subject of a celebrated trial in the Court of Arches. In consequence of the judgment of Sir H. Jenner Fust it had to give way to the present wooden table. From the fact of the Jews' quarter or Jewry having been near by, it has been thought that the building once served as a Jewish Synagogue; but for this conjecture as well as that of its having belonged to the Knights Templar, Cooper is well persuaded that there is no kind of foundation.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

Is a cruciform stucture, with a lofty spire. This with the porch is in the decorated style, the rest of the Church being perpendicular. The Register dates from 1505, and the Church is referred to in Caius' History as having been burnt down in the great fire which took place in the year 1174. Many improvements have recently been made in the interior of the Church; and when one of the galleries was removed, a stone figure was found, representing a bishop (fully vested), with

1 That at Northampton has a diameter of 60 feet, of the Temple Church 63, and of the Little Maplestead 30. The last two are in the early English style. All have been restored or rebuilt.

portions of a richly sculptured and painted canopy. It is now in the Archæological Museum. It seems probable that it represents one of the Abbots of the Monastery of West Dereham in Norfolk, to whom the Church formerly belonged. The Rev. Charles Simeon was Vicar from 1782 to 1836. The East window (by Clayton and Bell) was put in to commemorate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria by Mr. Alderman Death.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY-THE-GREAT

Is the church of the University, and also a parish church. From a remote period, before the end of the 13th century, the church has been used by the University for religious services; and for several centuries the principal proceedings of that body took place therein, including lectures and even dramatic performances. One of the most ancient of the recorded acts of the University is a grace for the furtherance of the peace of the University passed, in 1275, at a congregation of masters, regents, and non-regents, held on S. Witburgh's day in the church of the Blessed Mary. Queen Elizabeth on one occasion attended the disputations held in the church. With reference to this it is to be remembered that in former times churches were used for a variety of secular purposes as well as for religious purposes; at first the altar part only, and afterwards the chancel, being regarded as especially sacred. On important occasions S. Mary's Church was fitted up with temporary galleries and platforms, suitable for the dramatic and other representations. Instances of the meetings of the corporation taking place here are also given by Cooper.

There was a church here from a very early period; and in 1205 King John granted it to Thomas de Chimelye. It suffered from fire, perhaps during the conflagration that took place in Cambridge in 1174, but certainly during a fire in 1290, and the chancel was consecrated after rebuilding in 1351. Being old and decayed it was determined to replace the church by a building more worthy of the University. Subscriptions were raised for the purpose and the first stone of the

present edifice was laid in 1478. Remains of the decorated chancel, which was altered to suit the new perpendicular nave, are seen in the partial outline of a blocked window-arch in the south wall, as well as in the carefully restored double piscina and the cinquefoiled arch forming the sedilia. The recessed tomb in the north wall marks the resting-place of Sir John de Cantebrig, who was buried in the chancel in 1335. The alabaster reredos, from designs of Scott, was presented by Dr. Lightfoot, late Bishop of Durham. The exterior of the chancel was refaced, from Salvin's designs, after the fire in 1857. The nave, attributed to the designs of Alcock, is a good specimen of late perpendicular gothic, with particularly fine clerestory and roof. In some of the clerestory windows, stained glass (by Powell), has been lately inserted, representing some of the Apostles (St. Peter, St. Andrew, St. James and St. John). It is intended that the other Apostles, the Prophets and the Martyrs shall be added as funds permit. The timber for the roof is said to have been derived from oaks in Chesterfield Park granted by Henry VII. The oak galleries in the aisles are occupied by undergraduates. The western ends of the aisles were probably used as chapels. The rood staircase was in the turret seen at the south-east end of the south aisle, instead of being, as usual, in one of the piers of the chancel-arch. The exterior of the church was defaced by the removal of the southern porch and the tracery of the aisle windows in the latter part of the last century; but the porch has recently been restored by the liberality of Mr. Hattersley, a resident in the parish. The tower, 131 feet high, is a fine, massive, well-proportioned structure, the best view of which is obtained from the interior of the court of King's College, by the hall. It was not completed till 1608. Some hovels which encumbered the west end of the north and south aisles were removed in 1767, and others abutting on the end of the chancel were destroyed by a great fire in 1849, which cleared away the houses then existing on the western side of the market-place. These were not rebuilt, the size of the market-place was nearly doubled, and the church was opened up to it. There is

a stone slab in the vestry in memory of John Warren, the builder of the tower, who died in 1609. The idea of the perforated upper portion of the turrets may have been taken from the open-work stages in the turrets of King's College chapel. The tower had formerly a Jacobean parapet and stone cappings to the turrets; and the parish books of 1594 indicate that a spire 80 ft. high was intended. The west doorway was made in 1851 from Scott's design. The circular boss-stone in the buttress on the right of the doorway is the centre from which the miles on the roads radiating from Cambridge are counted.

The peal of 12 bells is, perhaps, the finest toned, though not the heaviest, in the Eastern Counties. The tenor, weighing 36 cwt., is perfectly true in tone, and is surpassed by none. It is what is called a 'maiden bell,' that is it required no tuning or chipping, having come out of the mould perfectly in tune with the rest of the peal. The 'matins' from 5.45 to 6 a.m., and the 'curfew,' or the 'compline' (from *complere*, the last church service of the day), from 9 till 9.15 p.m., are tolled upon it; and, after the 'curfew,' the day of the month is struck upon another bell. The Curfew Bell (*ignitegium*) is mentioned in the statutes of King's Hall, 1379; and no student was allowed to be out of his house or college after St. Mary's Curfew had sounded. The beautiful chimes, at each quarter of an hour, to the tune of—"I know that my Redeemer liveth" are said to be by Dr. Jowett, of Trinty Hall, not, as usually supposed, by Crotch. The chimes at Lincoln Cathedral and at St. Martin's-in-the-Strand are to the same tune as these.

In 1556, this church and St. Michael's were interdicted, by a commission appointed by Cardinal Pole, on account of the burial of Bucer and Fagius in them. The bodies were consequently exhumed and burnt, and the churches were purified and reconciled.

The University Sermons are preached here by selected preachers. The Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, Doctors and Officers of the University, occupy the stalls of the chancel; the Masters of Arts, the body of the church; and the undergraduates and Bachelors, the galleries.

The advowson was given by Edward III. to King's Hall and so came to Trinity College.

The historical and architectural notes on this church, *Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Publications*, 1869, are very interesting.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY-THE-LESS.

THERE was originally on the site of this Church a little Norman or Saxon Church, which was dedicated to St. Peter. It was outside the town, that is to say, it was without Trumpington Gate, which stood between it and the present site of the Pitt Press. One Segar was for sixty years patron and incumbent. He gave it to his son Henry, who gave it to the hospital of St. John in the Jewry; and Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of the Diocese, appropriated it to Peterhouse in 1205. It served for the scholars of that college till their chapel was built in 1632. A rude arch (early Norman or Saxon) which formed part of the tower of the old Church, remains at the north west corner of the present building. The greater part of the Church being ruinous fell, or was pulled down, about 1350, and the new building, supposed to have been designed by Alan de Walsingham, Prior of Ely, was consecrated in 1352, as St. Mary-the-Less. Alan de Walsingham was the architect of the Lady Chapel and Octagon in Ely Cathedral; and a remarkable similarity has been noticed between the tracery of the much-admired east window of Little St. Mary's and those of the Lady Chapel at Ely.

The Church is a simple building, without aisles or division between nave and chancel, in the Decorated style with some perpendicular restorations. In the fourth bay, on each side, is a low arch beneath which was formerly a monument, with a small door to the west giving access to a chantry Chapel built out between the buttresses. The vestry, in two stories, has a stone staircase, which led to the gallery connecting the Church with Peterhouse, and enabling the members of the College to enter the Church without passing through the street at the period when the college services were celebrated in the Church. The entrance-porch, traces

of the arches of which can be seen, was originally on the south side; and an arched way under the gallery, similar to that at St. Benedict's Church, admitted the parishioners to the Church and the churchyard. This plan was altered and the present entrance-way on the north side of the Church was substituted in 1737, at the time when the adjacent, or north side of the first Court of Peterhouse was erected. The dilapidated tabernacles on the outer side of the east end of the Church are said to have contained statues of the Saviour, the Virgin and S. Peter. The stained glass was placed in the east window by Mr. Hamblin Smith in memory of his son.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

Is (in the interior) a handsome Church, in the Decorated Gothic style. It was built by Hervey de Stanton in 1324, as a parish Church, and was intended also to serve for his students at St. Michael's hostel near by. It has undergone but little change. Certain alterations were carried out by Scott in 1849. The chancel occupies a large part of the Church; and the carved oak seats in the "Collegiate quire," extending along its middle, are said to have come from Trinity Chapel. There are three richly cut sedilia and a piscina. Behind the organ, in the south aisle, are two carved niches and a piscina. The large east window was filled with stained glass, by Hardman, in memory of the late Rev. W. J. Beamont, a former incumbent. The late Professor Scholefield was the incumbent for many years. The tracery in the east window is very peculiar, being of Flamborough type. Against the east end of the north aisle is a picture, a full-size figure of Charles I. kneeling on one knee, with his right hand on a crown of thorns, and a globe and crown at his feet, with the words *mundi calco* [*coronam*] *splendidam at gravem* (I kick away earth's crown which is splendid but heavy) written on a scroll.; in the distance is a ship riding on a storm. The picture is modified from the wood-cut frontispiece to Εἰκὼν Βασιλικὴ published in 1649 in praise of Charles I., and giving his meditations; and in that are the additional words *Asperam at levem Gratia Christi tracto* (By the Grace of Christ I hold to the

crown which though thorny is light). It is stated that the picture was given to the parish in 1660. Similar pictures were sent to several parishes about that time (one is in St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate) probably, like the service of King Charles the Martyr, with the view of stimulating the religious feeling in sympathy with the royal family. This picture was lying aside in a dilapidated condition till 1881, when it was cleaned, restored, and framed at a cost of £50. The advowson of the Church passed with Michaelhouse to Trinity College.

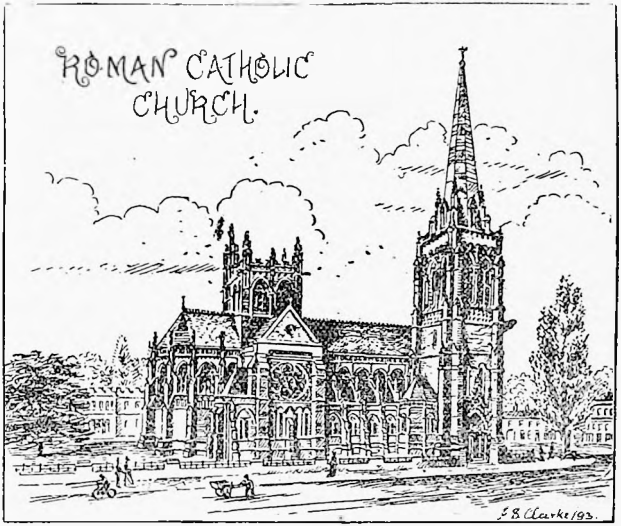
THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW THE LESS,

In Barnwell, is called the "Abbey Church" because it formed part of Barnwell Abbey, though it probably was not the principal Church in the Abbey. It is a small building, without aisles, and without any apparent separation between the nave and chancel. It is entirely early English with simple lancet-windows at the side, except one window which is in perpendicular style. The east window is a beautiful triplet, with deeply cut mouldings and banded shafts. The Church was restored a few years ago by the Cambridge Architectural Society, and is an interesting specimen of the architecture of its time.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,

Dedicated to the "Blessed Virgin and the English Martyrs," is one of the most beautiful buildings in Cambridge, and may claim to be one of the most elaborate modern churches in England. It stands at the angle between the Hills Road and Lensfield Road. The best views of it are from the Hills Road, beyond the turning to the Railway Station, and in in the Grounds of Downing College, where the tower and spire are seen rising majestically above the trees. It is in the transition or early decorated style, and is of fine Bath stone—Coombe Down, which is the harder variety of Bath stone—on the exterior, and Farleigh Down, which is more amenable to the carver's chisel, in the interior. Dunn and Hansom, of Newcastle, were the architects, and Kett, of Cambridge, was the builder.

It stands north and south, the altar being to the south; and at the north, rather at the north-east, corner



rises a handsome tower to a height of 103 feet, carrying an elegant spire 113 feet. From the bottom of the tower to the top of the weathercock is therefore 216 feet. The central, or lantern, tower is 96 feet high; and to the top of the figure of the Virgin, standing aloft upon the open or fenestraled staircase, which forms a charming addition to this tower, is 117 feet. A varied outline to the building is given by the northern tower with the baptistery in the angle between it and the nave, and by the apsidal end of the choir with the chapels on each side of it, as well as by the westward projections of the antechapel and the chapel contiguous to it. On the western face, above the large window, is represented, well carved in stone, the coronation of the Virgin, and over the eastern porch,

next Hills Road, is to be a statue of Bishop Fisher under a canopy. The bold carving of the gargoyls and other external ornamentation also attracts attention.

The interior of the church is 169 feet in lenght, the nave being 25 feet wide, which, with 10 feet in each aisle, makes the entire width 45 feet; and the height is 49 feet. The floor is of oak blocks pegged together and of encaustic tiles in the transeptal part. The clustered columns of the nave, the floral capitals of which are exquisitely carved, have each a detached shaft of dark Plymouth (Devonshire) marble on the inner side. The well-shaped arches, the groined roof, the stained glass windows and the good proportions of the several parts produce a striking effect as the northern door is entered. This door leads into the ante-chapel which is separated from the nave by a light iron grill; and immediately within is the baptistery on the left and a chapel on the right. In the northern window are represented Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More, each surrounded by a group of Martyrs; the other windows of the ante-chapel represent Martyrs of the different orders. The Lancet windows in the tower contain the Saints to whom the different Colleges in Cambridge were dedicated. The coloured shafts in the ante-chapel are of Newbiggin stone. In the clerestory of the nave the windows represent the English Saints and Saints connected with England, except the two nearest the sanctuary which represent the religious orders now working in England; these windows, by Westlake and Burrand, are well-toned and the figures are good. The remaining windows are by Hardman and Powell. Those in the aisles represent scenes from the lives of Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More and the Carthusian Friars, of whom one, Prior Houghton, of Christ's College, was a great friend of Fisher. In the windows of the transepts are the orders of Friars and Monks in Cambridge before the Reformation, represented by S. Dominic, S. Benedict, S. Francis, S. Augustine and S. Gilbert of Sempringham (who founded the only English order, hence called the order of the Gilbertines) also the Carmellites. In the fine

rose window of the eastern transept are Eve below and the Virgin, or second Eve above; on the left are the Women of the old Testament in the line of ascent to the Virgin, and on the right the Women Saints of the New Testament. In the windows of the sanctuary, over the high altar, are the Assumption and Coronation of the Virgin, and on the sides the Nine Choirs of Angels. The heads of the four doctors of the Eastern Church, distinguished by their crowns, instead of Mitres as usual in the west, are carved in stone in the western transept, and the four doctors of the Western Church, with their mitres, are in the eastern transept.

The high altar is placed under an elaborately carved baldacchino[1] in oak painted in colour and gold.

The organ, constructed by Abbott Smith of Leeds, is placed in the beautiful stone gallery in the western transept.

The designs for the floral and other stone-carving in the interior were given by Mr. Edmund Kett, and were principally executed by Barnsdale, one of his men. Both for design and execution, this work is considered to surpass anything of the kind that has been produced in this country for many years.

Attached to the Church is a "Rectory," in the Tudor style, of red brick with stone facings, for the residence of the officiating priests and for other purposes connected with the Church.

The building has been erected entirely at the expense of Mrs. Lyne-Stephens, of Lynford Hall in Norfolk, for whom a niche is reserved in the eastern wall of the eastern transept for a memorial.

OTHER CHURCHES.

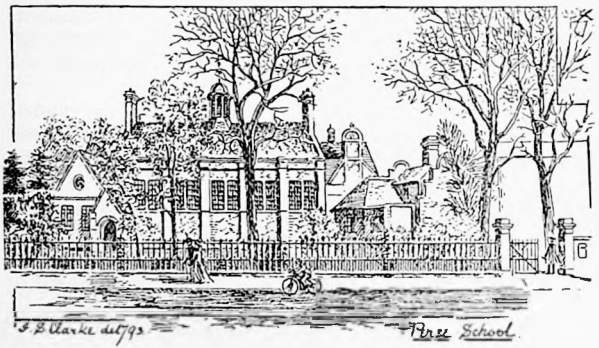
Besides the Churches mentioned above, there are

1. "A Baldacchino" is a covering or canopy placed over sacred or holy things. In processions on the continent such a canopy is usually carried over the Host. The covering was, and commonly is, of cloth or some drapery; and it has been suggested that the name was derived from Baldacchio, the Italian for Bagdad, whence the materials for ecclesiastical canopies were derived. The dignity attached in eastern parts to the umbrella may be supposed to have relation to that of the Baldacchino.

Christ Church and churches dedicated to S. Andrew the Great, S. John, S. Barnabas, S. Philip, S. Luke, S. Mark, S. Matthew, S. James-the-Less, S. Paul and St. Giles.[1]

THE PERSE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

HAPPILY the town is not without its good FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, which gave the name Freeschool Lane to the lane running along the eastern side of Corpus College, from Bene't Street to Pembroke Street, where it was formerly located. It was founded by Stephen Perse, M.D., Senior Fellow of Caius College, who by his will, in 1615, bequeathed property for the purpose of erecting and establishing a house capable of containing one hundred scholars, to be used for a Free Grammar School. The school-buildings were erected in 1842, and afforded room for 250 boys. In 1816 the number of scholars was so small that a part of the old school-building was assigned as a gallery for the pictures, then



just bequeathed to the University by Lord Fitzwilliam, till another and more permanent building could be provided for their reception. Lately the house and ground have been sold to the University, and a new site

1. St. Giles was Erected on the site of an old Church which was founded in connection with his house of secular Canons by Picot, a Norman Sheriff. An early Norman arch from the old building is preserved in the S. aisle of the present Church.

was purchased on the Hills Road, near Hyde Park, where handsome School-Buildings have been erected from designs by Fawcett. The School is now under a governing body of 15. Three are nominated by the University, six by the Town Council, three by Caius College and three co-opted by the governors. An annual fee of £6 to £8 is paid by juniors. and one of £16 by the seniors. The education is similar to that in our large public schools; and many students pass every year directly from the School to the University. Of these, a fair proportion obtain University honours, scholarships and other distinctions. The number of boys is about 135, of whom 9 are boarders in the head master's house. Bishop Jeremy Taylor, who was a native of Cambridge, receiving his education at this school before he went to Caius College.

THE LEYS SCHOOL.

This Wesleyan School, occupies twenty acres of park-like ground, between Trumpington Road and Coe (Koe, Islandic for Cow) Fen, a great part of the Estate serves as a playground. The new buildings containing a large hall, dormitories, etc., in perpendicular style, are by Curwen. A chemical laboratory has recently been added.

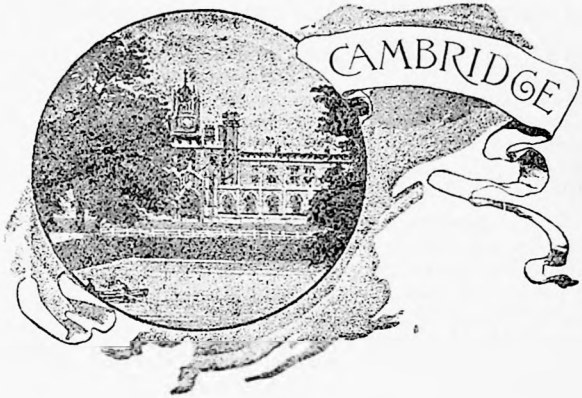
PARKER'S PIECE,

Which may be called the "playground" of Cambridge, is a large open space on the south-eastern side of the town. It formed part of the messuage called Michael-house Grange (a "Grange" being a property having "granges" or barns, from *granum*, grain). It passed from Michael-house to Trinity College, and was transferred to the town by the College, in exchange for ground, called "Garret Hostel Close," lying at the back of the college. in 1613. Parker's piece derives its name from Edward Parker, cook of the college, who had a lease of it.

An interesting legal point in connection with this transfer turned up in 1881. The Town Council made concrete paths across the piece for the convenience of foot-passengers. It being thought by some townsmen

that this would interfere with the use of the piece as a playground, they proposed to take legal action against the Town Council to obtain the removal of the paths. On going into the history of the property, however, the advising counsel came to the opinion that the prohibitory clauses of the statute of alienation, over-riding all agreement and subsequent uses, had prevented any complete alienation of the property from the college; that certain rights of controlling the disposition of the land still laid with the college; and that taking the initiative in a matter of this kind rested with the college. The converse, its seems, does not hold good, for it appears that the town retains no rights over the ground at the back of the college, surrendered in exchange for the "piece." It has become entirely the property of the college.





THE UNIVERSITY.

THE ARMS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE Arms of the University, granted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, about 1575, are four Lions (passant and gardant) in gold on a red ground, probably taken from the Royal Arms of England. Between them, extending to the edges of the shield, is a cross ermine, in the centre of which is a book in red, clasped and garnished with gold. These two, we may conclude, having relation to the University in its characters as a seat of Religion and Learning. Matthew Parker in his *De Antiquitate Ecclesiæ Brittanicæ*, gives the representation of a shield with the Vice-Chancellor seated and a Proctor on either side; whether this was from a seal or used as Arms is not stated.



The College course occupies three years, *i.e.*, nine terms; and the charge for board, lodging and instruction, which covers the whole of the University and College charges, is £35 per term.

Information respecting the entrance examination and scholarships is supplied by the Secretary.

NEWNHAM HALL,

Of red brick, in Queen Anne style, consists of two buildings, by Champneys. That on the south side, called "South Hall," was erected in 1875. The "North Hall" was begun in 1880; the part of this first built (the eastern block) is called "Sidgwick Hall," and the western part, recently added, is called "Clough Hall," in honour of Miss Clough, the first principal, of whom there is a portrait, by Collier, in the dining hall, the whole forming an elegant well-arranged and well-lighted building. The North and South buildings are now connected by a residence for the principal with an entrance gateway. Accommodation is thus afforded for a Principal, three Vice-Principals, and 140 students, as well as lecture rooms, dining hall, chemical laboratories, library and gymnasium. The charge for board, lodging and tuition, is 25 guineas a term. Women, who live in Cambridge with their parents or guardians, or who are over 30 years of age, and some others, are admitted as out-students on payments of six guineas a term. The usual course of study involves preparation for a Tripos Examination, and residence from nine to twelve terms.

Information respecting entrance, scholarships, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary.

In this instance, as in the case of Girton College, and indeed in some of the older Colleges, the commencement was a hired house affording board, lodging, and supervision to the students.



ARCHITECTURE.

The remains of the labours of the Romans are confined to the earthwork and roads before-mentioned (p. 2); but most of the subsequent varieties of architecture are represented as follows:—

SAXON, in St. Benedict's Church, and, it may be, in the north-west corner of Little St. Mary's Church.

NORMAN, in the early Norman chancel arch of the old St. Giles' Church (preserved in the new church), in the Round Church and in Jesus College Chapel.

TRANSITION, in Pythagoras' School and Jesus College Chapel.

EARLY ENGLISH, in the chancel and cloisters of Jesus College and in the Abbey Church.

DECORATED, in Little St. Mary's aynd St. Edward's Churches.

PERPENDICULAR, in King's College Chapel and in Great St. Mary's Church.

RENAISSANCE in second court of Christ's.

ITALIANISED, or debased GOTHIC, in Peterhouse Chapel.

CORINTHIAN and COMPOSITE, in Clare College Chapel, the Senate House and the Fitzwilliam Museum.

Other classical styles, by Wren, in Trinity Library and Pembroke and Emmanuel Chapels. Besides these are many varieties of domestic and other styles in the several collegiate and university buildings.

The surrounding district presents a greater display of ancient Church-architecture than any corresponding area in the country. Ely Cathedral alone furnishes a

tolerably complete series of good examples of the several styles which prevailed from the eleventh century to the sixteenth.

The several ARCHITECTS are represented as follows :—

ALAN DE WALSINGHAM, in Little St. Mary's Church, though this is not certain.

BISHOP ALCOCK, in Jesus College and in Great St. Mary's, the tower of the latter being designed by John Warren.

RALPH SYMONS, in the Great Court of Trinity, in the second court of St. John's and in Emmanuel.

JOHN of Padua is named, but with little probability, for the second Court of Caius.

GIBBS, in the Senate House, and in the Fellows' Building forming the west side of King's.

INIGO JONES, in the Fellows' building on the east of the second court of Christ's.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, in the Library of Trinity, in the Chapel of Pembroke, and in the Chapel of Emmanuel.

COCKERELL, in the northern wing of the University Library.

BASEVI, in the Fitzwilliam Museum.

WILKINS, in the southern side and the screen of King's, in Corpus, in the New Court of Trinity and in Downing.

RICKMAN, in the new court of St. John's.

BLORE, in the Pitt Press.

SIR G. GILBERT SCOTT, in S. John's Chapel, in the south wing of the University Library, and in the south west part of King's, the reredos and the west portal of Great St. Mary's Church.

GILBERT SCOTT, jun., in the restoration of the Hall and south side of Peterhouse, and of the first court of Pembroke, also in the new building facing Pembroke Street.

SALVIN, in the Hall of Caius, in the northern part of the east front of Trinity Hall, in the Master's hostel of Trinity and in the New Museums.

WATERHOUSE, in the first Court of Caius, in the northern and eastern building of Jesus, in the southern part

of the front of Trinity Hall, in the Hall, the Library and the Master's Lodge of Pembroke, in the Union Society's House, in Girton College, and also in Foster's Bank in Sidney Street.

SIR DIGBY WYATT, in Addenbrooke's Hospital.

PECK, in the new part of the Guildhall.

PENROSE, in the restoration of the south and west front of Magdalene, in the new western wing of the University Library, and in the new building in Sidney College.

W. M. FAWCETT, in the Cavendish Laboratory, in the Physiological Laboratory, in the facing of the side next the court of the northern wing, and the Master's Lodge of St. Catherine's College, the Syndicate Buildings, and in the Perse School.

GILES AND GOUGH, in Cavendish College.

BLOMFIELD, in Selwyn College.

CURWEN, in the Leys School.

CHAMPNEYS, in the Divinity School and Newnham Hall.

GRAYSON and OLDE, in the new building at Trinity Hall.

LUCK, in Ridley Hall.

THE BOAT RACES AND COLOURS OF COLLEGE CREWS.

Boat Races take place in Cambridge every Term between the various College Crews upon the river, about a mile East of the town—the winning post is a few yards this side of the railway bridge.

The Boat Houses are situated on the banks of the river, which runs behind (to the North of) Jesus College. Some of the largest Colleges have their own Boat Houses, and the University Boat House was built as a memento of Mr. J. H. D. Goldie (of S. John's College), who did much for Cambridge rowing whilst he was "up." Most of the Crews, however, are provided for by the Boat Builders, chief amongst whom are Messrs. J. Foster, Logan, Rutt, Strange, Winter, and Waites.

It is a pleasant walk along the river banks from the Boat Houses to the "Long Reach," but it is far more picturesque beyond the "Long Reach."

The Cambridge University Crew, which rows against Oxford every year, is selected from the best oarsmen in the University.

The Colour of the University is light blue, and it is of course considered a great honour for a man to "get his blue," either as one of the University Crew, the Cricket or Football Team, or other representative player for the University.

The origin of the University Colour is thus described in an interesting little book, entitled *The Cam and Cambridge Rowing*, by H. Armytage. "It was in 1836 that Cambridge first adopted light blue. They were on the point of pushing off, when somebody remarked that the boat had no colour on the bow. . . At the last moment the late Mr. R. N. Phillips, of Christ's. . . ran on to a haberdasher's close by, and asked for a piece of Eton blue ribbon, a silk. . . The crew adopted it *con amore*."

The following are the Colours worn by the College Crews :—

S. Peter's—*Blue and White.*
Clare—*Black and Yellow.*
Pembroke—*Light & Dark Blue.*
Gonville and Caius—*Black and Light Blue.*
Trinity Hall—*Black and White.*
Corpus Christi—*Cherry & White.*
King's—*Violet and White.*
Queens'—*Green and Black.*
S. Catharine's—*White & Claret.*
Jesus—*Red and Black.*
Christ's—*Dark Blue and White.*
S. John's (Lady Margaret)—*Scarlet.*
Magdalene—*Indigo & Lavender.*
Trinity { 1st Trinity—*Dark Blue.* 3rd Trinity—*White and Dark Blue.*
Emmanuel—*Cerise & Dark Blue.*
Sidney—*Dark Blue and Crimson.*
Downing—*Black and Magenta.*
Cavendish—*Chocolate and Blue.*
Selwyn—*Dark Red & Old Gold.*
Fitzwilliam Hall (Non-Collegiates)—*Orange and Dark Blue.*

The Boat Show take place each year after the races in the Easter Term, and consists in all the Boats and Crews which have taken part in the races being placed alongside each other in the river at the back of King's College. The Crews stand up in their Boats, holding their oars perpendicularly, and, lustily cheering each other, pass round the loving cup. It is a pretty sight, and there is generally a good deal of fun before the show is over.

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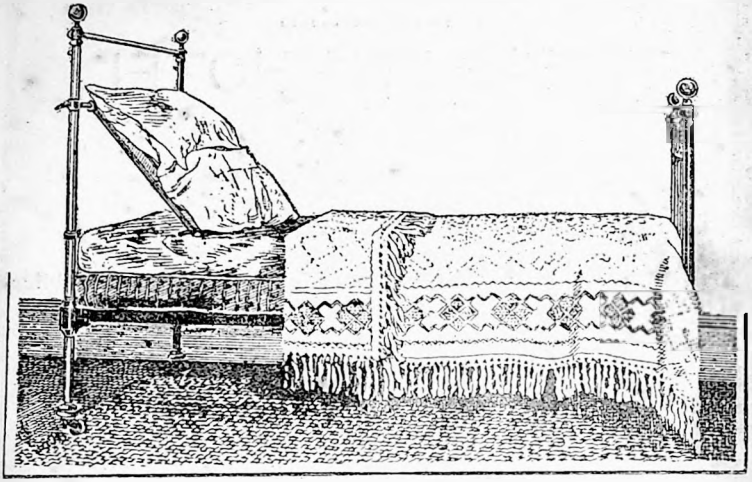
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